THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD JULY.

OUR READERS will perhaps recollect, that when Dr. Nisikanta Chattopadhya was still in Europe, we had incidentally announced, that he was then busy in giving to the world a volume in German containing some of his contributions about India to the German Press. This volume has since come out and is called the "Indische Essays" or the "Essays on India." We find the "Essays on India" thus announced to the German public by the Author's Publishers Messrs. Rudolphi and Klemra of Zurich in their Catalogue :—

"A Brahman as a German Author. At the end of October there shall appear in our firm the—

Indische Essays.

By

Nisikanta Chattopadhaya.

Ca. 8-9 sheets——large Octavo.

Price Ca francs 5.

"India—the land of wonders, which most keenly excited phantasy of all the peoples even in the most olden times seems just at this very moment to draw to itself the interest of the civilised world more than ever.

"Ever since Jones and Schlegel gave the first impulse to the study of Sanskrit—ever since Arther Schopenhauner based his philosophy on the teachings of Buddha, our interest in the native land of Buddha has increased from year to year. The current year alone has brought to light at least three important works on Buddhism by Senart, Oldenberg and Bastian. Now at last have the prophetic words of the divinely gifted minister* become literally true :—

'Orient and Occident can no longer be apart.' "But it was reserved to our age to see a *Hindoo* appear in the arena of *German* authorship—a fact so interesting in itself, that we scarcely need to draw any particular attention to the same.

"Herr *Chattopâdhya*, who during a ten years' residence in Europe has zealously studied the languages—the manners and customs of the continent, offers in the following Essays a series of dissertations to the German public which communicate much that was hitherto unknown, and shed a clear light on many obscure points.

"Without going herein to details about the very favourable reception which one of the contributions a ready published on "Buddhism and Christianity" has met from the Press and the Public, we shall confine ourselves in the p ace only to drawing attention to the contents of those Essays which are as follows :—

1. The *Yatras* on the Popular Dramas of Bengal.
2. Professor Minaieffer and the Sanskrit Literature.
3. & 4. Two Lectures on Budhism and Christianity with an Appendix on the *Nirvâna*.
5. The Causes of India's Poverty.

RUDOLPHI & CLEMRA.

Zurich, September, 1882.

* Goethe: West—Oestlicher Divan.

WE ARE glad to hear, that the "Indische Essays" have met with a favourable reception, and that their popularity is daily on the increase. We give below a few of the critical notices, which have appeared in the German Press :—

"*Zuricher Post*" 18*th March* 1883.

The author of this volume which consists of 136 pages is a Brahman, who after having studied in Germany and in Russia, latterly lived in Zurich. This publication would alone claim our sympathy from the fact, that it is to our knowledge the first instance of a member of the Indian priestly caste writing in German, and writing in fact with great skill and facility. Considered from a cultural point of view, such an intellectual contact between the two nations has undoubtedly its great value; it paves the way for a mutual intellectual relationship which may prove serviceable to both. Apart from this consideration, the essays of Chattopadhaya deserve also our consideration for the contents they reveal. Each of this five Essays gives information which would be new to by far the greatest number of the German readers. Their titles are :—

"In condradistinction to the idea of the *Nirvana* as it has become popular in our country, the Hindu author proposes a different one and endeavours to establish it by documents; *Nirvana* according to him is not 'the extinction of the lamp of existence,' but 'a perception of the, soul, the pure, joyful *Nirvana* free from ignorance and evil desires.' The book was dedicated to Gottfried Tinke,* shortly before his death."

"*Mnemosyne*," 22*nd February*, 1883. *(Worzburgh.)*

"A *bonafide* Hindu who had the advantages of our German education, a perfect mastery over our German tongue, offers in this publication a number of interesting lectures and dissertations. They are as given below :—

"Of quite particular importance are the two lectures on *Buddhism & Christianity* with appendix on the *Nirvana*."

"*Deutsekes Heim*." *February* 1883. *(Berlin.)*

This magazine which as its the name "Deutsches Heim" ("German House") is meant for German family records, gives a long extract called Indisetes Drama (Indian Drama) from the dissertation on the Yatras contents in the volume and makes the following observation in a foot note :—

"From the book :—'Indische Essays by Nisi Kanta Chattopadhya, Zurich, Rudholphi and Klemra. The Author an Indian Brahman has written this book in the German language. It is the first book in our mother tongue written by a Brahman.

* A famous German Poet whose epic poem :—Otto der Schuty (Otto the Archer) is one of the most favourite books in Germany.

We intend to publish other notices by and bye.

BABU PROTAP CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR has furnished the *Liberal* with some pen-and-ink sketches, some of which we give below :

Lord Northbrook.

With a blazing cheerful fire by his side, long packets of paper before him, paler and thinner than he ever was in India, sits the Earl of Northbrook in his official residence at the Admiralty. He is thoughtful, inquisitive, kind hearted and just. His presence is a consolation and encouragement to every Indian who has the privilege to see him. His interest in great questions is unabated, and he is the natural guide of the Indian policy of Her Majesty's Government. Speaking of the agitation on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill he said, "My excellent countrymen in India are sometimes stark mad, I am sory to say." And then he examined the nature of the small measure that is before the Council. The conversation left but little doubt that Mr. Ilbert's Bill would pass. Only the application of the principle and privileges of the Bill would be very limited at first. The Conservatives, you know, have made a great party question of it, and that model orator, Lord George Hamilton, wise as he is young, is trying to act the role of a London Branson.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse is busy as ever, and Lady Hobhouse as serene and motherly as before. Their home at Burton Road is the resort of many Anglo-Indians, and some distinguished Hindus. They are both in sound health, their Indian sympathies matured by the action of a noble and vigorous English atmosphere of thought. It was in their house I met with Sir George Campbell, like an aged kite, whose youth has ceased to be renovated. Whitening, hobbing uttering feeble sentences, the fallen hero picks his way through the room. But he is a staunch Liberal for all that, speaking in and out of season. It is there you meet with Sir Richard Temple with his Star of India round his neck. It is there you meet with Rajah Rampal Sing busy with English and Indian politics, but desirous of inviting every body to dinner.

John Bright at Breakfast.

John Bright eats his breakfast like a lion, and digests it too. But he does not drink. He is a broad middle-sized man with great soft hands, and an enormous appetite. I have seen him finish off the plentiful morning meal with half a jug of milk and a good lump of solid sugar which he puts into his month somewhat surreptitiously. John calls out for cigars when the rest of the eating is done. He produces from his well-worn pouch different sizes, and if any of his companions is conscientious about smoking, presents him with a small and mild Havanna.

John Bright on India.

The conversation turned upon the present agitation in India. I hope, said Mr. Bright, Lord Ripon will serve out his full term, get the Bill passed, and return home I have known Lord Ripon since he was a child, who has ever been faithfully attached to the Liberal interests. His conversion into Roman Catholicism for a time cast some darkness over his name. But they did not know the causes, and therefore blamed him. He had few relatives of his own, and his wife's brothers and sisters were like his own relatives. The tragical death of Mr. Vining at the hand of Greek bandits exercised a strange effect on his mind, and him to take a different view of human life. No one has ever dared to doubt his earnestness or sincerity. Little before he started for India I met Lord Ripon one day at Piccadilly going towards Kensington, and asked him about his appointment. Rest assured, said Lord Ripon, any change in my religious belief has made no change in my political principles. I have been offered by Mr. Gladstone this great appointment, and I will try to discharge its duties faithfully. Mr. Bright expressed the highest confidence in the character and principles of Lord Ripon. He spoke, I am sorry to say, most contemptuously of the East Indians and Eurasians who have joined the agitation. Do they not know, he asked, that all Englishmen strongly dislike them? What do they hope to gain from identifying themselves against men with whom they hold every interest in common? I could not answer this question. He then came to speak of a great many Indian gentlemen whom he personally knew, and among others of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose. He said, the people of India had in later times gained a good deal of political power. He laid great stress on the liberty of Press. The conversation just for a moment turned on the Bengali contempt of Court case. Mr. Bright's opinion of Sir Richard Garth's abilities is any thing but complimentary. But Mr. Bright said the editor of the Bengali had done a foolish thing, only he had suffered more for it than he ever deserved.

On being asked whether India could ever hope to gain the right of electing her representatives for the British Parliament, he said that was not possible, for the simple reason that you would absolutely swamp us with your votes. But he said an Indian could very well represent an English constituency if it would have him. This was very largely a question of expense. He had been once or twice spoken to on this subject by Indian gentlemen in England. But after these men went back to their Native country he never heard from them again. He said there still rang in his mind a simple sentence which had been uttered by a Hindu who had come to see him. No one ever cared for my poor country?" Mr. Bright spoke with touching admiration of Sir Salar Jung, and fully dwelt upon the espionage and ill-treatment under which he had to drag the latter part of his life. There is quite one opinion on this subject and the restoration of the Berars in England. They are all waiting to see what is next going to be done in the Nizam's Government. Mr. Bright sets his face against violent agitation of every kind. He said, "Never be persuaded to use violence either in speech or act. Every reform has to be won constitutionally, inch by inch, in this country: Be not tired to try to obtain your rights. You have already obtained some, you shall have more. But never be violent in anything. All progress has its laws, and laws act slowly. If you do not get all you want, your children will. What our fathers did not have, we have. The future must be allowed to mend the past.

TUESDAY, 24TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th July, you will find 32 notifications (pages 609 to 614) regarding extension of the provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act (B. C.) of 1880 to the 32 Municipalities in Bengal. The dates of the orders and of the previous Notifications as well as the date from which the Act is to take effect are same in all cases—would it not have been a great saving of labor in printing and therefore of public money—if a single notification were issued and the names of 32 Municipalities inserted under it one after the other! The separate Notification in each case together with the repetition of the name and designation of the Secretary, was quite unnecessary.

Babu Hem Chunder Dutt was honored with the title of Rai Bahadoor the other day. Both his and Babu Shama Churn Dey's sanads were handed over to them by the Comptroller General (the Head of the Department in which they respectively served) on behalf of the Government of India, while similar honors were bestowed upon 2 Public Works officers by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in a Public Durbar, introduced by the head of the Public Works Department. Is this difference owing to the fact of the former two gentlemen who held more responsible appointments having been in the cursed service of keranidom?

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new weekly paper to be started at Benares under the name of "the North-Western News." It will advocate the interests of the people of India. We hope this project will prove more successful than similar ventures in Benares have been.

PROFESSOR THOROLD ROGERS M. P. on the Ilbert Bill :

"If India is to be governed on the principles of the Queen's Proclamation: the natives to be gradually introduced to self-government and the political institutions of Western civilization; if the extension of education is to give content and hope instead of inciting those who receive it to the sense that they are debarred from that to which they conceive themselves entitled, it is essential that all the residents in India, European and native, should be equally amenable to law."

PROFESSOR BRYCE M. P. on the same subject :

"I am glad to express the conviction forced on me by all I have heard and read upon the subject of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, that it was necessary for Indian Government after what had been done and promised by successive Viceroy's full approval of successive Home Governments, to make some such proposal as the bill contains. That bill seems to me, if I may venture to express an opinion to be an integral and indispensable part of a scheme of policy whose main lines had been drawn some time ago. I am not competent to judge of its details; but the principle seems me to be a sound one, and a far safer one on which to proceed than the doctrines which we hear from the assailants of the measure."

ACCORDING to the *World*, Mr. Mackay, "the Nevada King," has paid Lord Lansdowne £5,000 for the famous Rembrandt portrait which has always been regarded as one of the choicest gems of the Bowood gallery. Mr. Mackay is building a magnificent house in New York for a winter residence, and for a summer abode he already possesses a splendid domain in Nevada, on which he has erected a house as large as Buckingham Palace, and quite as sumptuous in its interior arrangements. Mr. Mackay's income averages £150,000 per month, and there does not seem any prospect of the mines from which he derives his wealth becoming exhausted; but when they do he will have a mighty "pile" to fall back upon.

THE TOTAL cost of the Moscow coronation is said to have been fifty-four million roubles or twenty millions more than the preliminary estimates.

A RETURN not long ago submitted by the Punjab Chief Court shows that, during the year 1882, 14 European British subjects were charged with criminal offences in the Punjab. Of these, no less than 51 waived their right to be tried as such. In the previous year, 45 out of 173 European British subjects, charged with criminal offences, waived their birth-right. One fact is worth a thousand speculations.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, at a meeting of the Royal Historical Society the other day, read a paper on "Personal Traits of the Mahratta Princes." Lord Aberdare presided, and there was a large attendance. The author of the paper traced at length the rise and fall of the great Mahratta empire, and the various traits, virtues, and failings of its successive sovereigns. He concluded by saying that it was essential that Englishmen, when judging the native Indian character, should be alive to its virtues as well as its faults. If we were to improve upon the rule of preceding dynasties, if we were to govern the natives successfully, we must, whilst striving to correct their faulty side, learn to appreciate that virtuous and most interesting side of their character which a civilised administration would develop.

AN EXPEDITION to explore the bottom of the Red Sea for the purpose of discovering the treasures which were left there on a certain memorable occa-

sion, has been organized. A sum of 750,000 fr. has been already subscribed for the purpose, and steps will speedily be taken to drag the Red Sea and the Bitter Lakes with the view to bringing to light such remains as there may be of "the chariots and the horsemen and all the host of Pharoah." As an Eastern army usually carries with it a large store of jewels and other valuables, it is felt that the treasure-trove may recoup the 750,000 fr. subscribed and yield a considerable profit on the outlay.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of the Bombay Electric Light and Power Company limited, capital Rs. 12,00,000, divided into 6000 shares, of Rs. 200 each with power to increase. This Company is formed for the purpose of supplying the rapidly-increasing demand for Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power and chemical decomposition; also for the supply of articles connected with Electric Lighting throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde), the Native States subject to the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, the State of Borada, the Berars, the Territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the present systems and lines of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Companies and future extensions of the same.

THE INDIAN WITNESS says:

"Not many years ago Native Christians were reckoned as in a sense outside of the general Native community, and even so late as during the exciting mass meetings of April and May, we noticed that the *Hindoo Patriot* in describing one of the meetings said that even Native Christians were present. We think every true friend of Indian Christianity must rejoice to see that the long standing insinuation of Indian Christians is rapidly passing away. It was inevitable at the beginning that it should come into existence on account of the intense suspicion and prejudice with which the caste-destroying religion was regarded, but a better day has dawned, and henceforth Native Christians will rank with Native Hindoos and Native Mahomedans as children of a common fatherland.

The change is due as much to the personal character of some of the leading men among the Native Christians as to the spirit of the age.

AN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY has been established in France. Alphonso Karr and Victor Hugo are among its chief supporters.

COMPLAINTS continue to be made in the American papers of the alleged despatch to the United States by the British Government of numbers of paupers from Ireland. It is threatened that the United States Government will send back all such persons.

WE TAKE the following from Parliamentary intelligence:

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TANJORE.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the mother of the late Maharajah of Tanjore enjoyed, during her life, an hereditary pension of 16,800 rupees per annum, and that, upon the death of that lady, Mr. Kavanagh, as Counsel for her surviving relative, memorialized the Government of India for the continuance of the said hereditary pension to the said relative, and that the Government rejected this petition without assigning any reason.

Mr. Cross: The facts of the case to which it is believed the question of the Honorable Members refers are as follows:—The mother of the late Maharaja of Tanjore enjoyed a pension of 1,400 rupees a month. No portion of this pension was heritable as a matter of course, but one-half of it might, in certain circumstances and at the discretion of Government, be continued after the death of the original grantee to her surviving relatives. The lady died in 1864, and no question was raised as to continuance of any part of the pension to any body until 1877, when her sole surviving daughter, herself on receipt of a pension of 281 rupees a month, preferred a claim to a moiety of it. This claim was, in the first instance, under a misapprehension of the rules applicable to the case, admitted by the Government of Madras, but it was disallowed by the Government of India, who eventually sanctioned the grant of a lump sum of 30,000 rupees, and an increase of 350 rupees a month to the pension previously enjoyed by this lady. A Memorial from her against this decision was, in 1881 sent home by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council, by whom it was rejected after full consideration. The case having thus been finally disposed of, the Government of India would, no doubt, decline to consider any further memorials in regard to it, but I am not aware whether, in fact, their action has been as stated in the Honorable Member's question.

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE. The Resident Aden telegraphs, British Consul Jeddah intimates arrivals for Jeddah from Egyptian Ports including Sandave are subject to quarantine at Camaran.—*Press Commissioner's Office*

THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT has extended, for a further period of four months from the 5th July 1883, the withdrawal of the interdict on the export of grain from the Persian Gulf littoral and Fars.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour:

Monday, August	6th	...	Leave Calcutta, arrive at Hooghly, visiting Utterpara and Serampore.
Tuesday ,,	7th	...	Remain at Hooghly.
Wednesday ,,	8th	...	Leave Hooghly, arrive at Culna, visiting Santipore.
Thursday ,,	9th	...	Leave Culna, arrive at Cutwa.
Friday ,,	10th	...	Leave Cutwa.
Monday ,,	13th	...	Rajmehal (leave at 11 A. M.]
Tuesday ,,	14th	...	Bhagulpore.
Wednesday ,,	15th	...	Bhagulpore.
Thursday ,,	16th	...	Leave Bhagulpore, arrive at Monghyr.
Friday ,,	17th	...	Monghyr.
Saturday ,,	18th	...	Monghyr.
Monday ,,	20th	...	Arrive at Bankipore.
Tuesday ,,	21st	...	Leave Bankipore, arrive at Revelgunge, visiting Hajeepore *en route*.
Wednesday ,,	22nd	...	Remain at Revelgunge.
Thursday ,,	23rd	...	Remain at Revelgunge.
Friday ,,	24th	...	Leave Revelgunge.
Tuesday ,,	28th	...	Arrive at Maldah.
Wednesday ,,	29th	...	Remain at Maldah.
Thursday ,,	30th	...	Leave Maldah, arrive at Dacca.
Friday ,,	31st	...	Remain at Dacca and visit Naraingunge.
Sunday, September	2nd	...	Leave Naraingunge, visit Chandpore and arrive at Daoodkandy.
Monday ,,	3rd	...	Remain at Commilla.
Tuesday ,,	4th	...	Remain at Commilla.
Friday ,,	7th	...	Arrive at Sara.

WE OBSERVE that Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is transferred to Jessore, and Babu Upender Chunder Mookerjea has been appointed to take his place. We hope the Chittagonians will now be at rest.

THE LEAVE granted to Mr. Griffiths, Principal, Hooghly College, is *Gazetted*, and Mr. Booth, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act for him. The Rev. Lal Behari Day is senior to Mr. Booth by 23 days, and yet his claims have been overlooked! It is the old story of crime of colour?

THE RESOLUTION on the report of the Port Commissioners for the past year has the following:

In reply to a reference from the Government, regarding the improvement of the means of conveyance on the river for persons residing on the banks and having business in Calcutta, the Commissioners reported during the year that, in their opinion, the establishment of a service of small steamers, to ply at low fares between Calcutta and places in the neighbourhood, would probably prove a remunerative undertaking. The starting of such a service appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be beyond the legitimate sphere of Government enterprise, but he is glad to learn that it has since been undertaken by a private firm and is likely to be soon established with every prospect of success. If this should result, the extension of the scheme to the reaches of the river above the bridge will probably follow.

We hope this steamer service will become an accomplished fact.

WE HAVE read with great pleasure the following in the report of the Principal, Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester:

Both students have throughout their course exhibited exemplary diligence and conduct, and obtained a well-deserved popularity among their English fellow students. The class lists of the College are evidence that they have uniformly obtained the highest places in their class examinations, and they have now obtained the diploma with very high honours. Mr. Sen obtaining 1,670 marks out of a maximum of 1,800, and Mr. Hossein 1,595, the civilian, Mr. E. C. Ozanne (appointed Director of Agriculture for Bombay), coming between with 1,602, notwithstanding that the examination is now more thorough and severe than in former years. Mr. Sen's marks are the highest ever obtained at the College.

The *Final* Examination for the diploma being mainly in all branches of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry (embracing the practial department of analysis, soils, manures, feeding stuffs, &c., as well as other matters,) the marks above recorded testify to the high qualifications of both students, and the valuable results which have accrued and are likely further to accrue from the project of the Bengal Government.

I enclose a special testimonial from the Professor of Chemistry, and have much pleasure in begging permission to recommend both students to the favourable notice of the Government for Agricultural employment. Mr. Sen, if the Government approve, for educational work, and Mr. Hossein for State management or direction. I have every confidence that they will prove very useful servants.

So the Bengali has again carried away the palm. Mr. Sen deserves to be appointed Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

WE HAVE received the second number of the *Indian Echo*—the first number did not reach us. It is the cheapest Indian weekly edited by Native gentlemen. It is well written. We wish the projectors every success.

FRIDAY, 27TH JULY.

AN ESTEEMED friend writes to us as follows:

Sir Arthur Hobhouse in his article on the so-called "Ilberts Bill quotes with just approbation the following from an utterance made by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone. He spoke as follows of the natives of India:—

"The great peculiarity in their situation arises "from the introduction of a foreign Government. . . Under a native Government, independent and the mutual adaptation of the institutions and the people there is *a connected chain throughout the Society*, and *a free communication between the different parts*. "Notwithstanding the institution of castes, there is no country where *men can rise* with more ease *from the lowest rank to the highest. Promotions* from among the common people *to all the ranks* of civil and military employment *short of Sovereignty, are of daily occurrence* among Native States and *this keeps up the spirit of the people and in that respect partially supplies the place of popular institutions*"

Has it ever occurred to our rulers that the zemindars serve as buffers between the masses on the one hand and the myrmidons of the foreign power over them on the other? Their many faults cannot certainly be removed by lowering their status nor even by raising to a higher position the humbler section of their own countrymen. On the other hand the vantage ground now occupied by the zamindars is accessible enough to all sections of the community. Men *do* "rise to it from the lowest ranks." And the fact being such can it be denied that it is this status of the zemindars which "keeps up the spirit of the people and in that respect partially supplies the place of popular institutions? We hope that the Viceroy will for once try to consider how the people at large, circumstanced as they are, will come to feel when the Bengal Tenancy Bill will have attained its end, when the Irish policy will be forgotten here, and zamindars and settled rayats will come to be what they are now only intended or calculated to be.

THE SAME friend writes:

The Zamindars of Bengal may find real relief in observing how widespread their coming misfortune portends to be. The *Saturday Review*, in noticing certain secessions from the Cobden Club, observes:—

"The withdrawal of half a dozen members from the Cobden Club may seem to be in itself a trifling matter; but it is significant, and perhaps prophetic."

The *Reviewer* then dwells on the objects of the institution and speaking of Cobden himself says:—"It is impossible to say whether his antipathy to landowners would have induced him to support an inconsistent interference with the relation of landlord and tenant. * * But he would hardly have cared to associate his name with *legislative restrictions on liberty of contract.* * * It would seem that the Cobden Club is in danger of proving faithless to its title. Mr. Potter may, perhaps, be correct as well as sincere in his declaration that "the Club has never supported Socialistic views anywhere, at home or abroad;" but if it admits notorious foreign Socialists as members, it implies toleration, if not adoption, of their opinions."

The allusion is intended for M. Clemenceau of whom it is said that, "he is the most conspicuous member of a party which invites at every point the intervention of the State to protect workmen against the supposed oppression of capitalists. (Alas! for the bill coolies of Darjeeling!) . . Though he is not a professed Socialist, he acts in concert with *the assailants of the middle class.* It is not known that he disapproves of the protectionist policy which distinguishes the Republic from the Empire." . . .

"It is possible that the election to the Club of a French Jacobin may not have been the only reason of the late secession. . . . Nevertheless the movement, though it is not in itself of primary importance, perhaps forbodes a great impending change. The Whig aristocracy has for many generations rendered valuable service to the country by consistent, and not always temperate, advocacy of popular principles. The political cleavage has consequently never coincided with the social stratification. Both the great parties which are to be found in all free communities acknowledge *the legitimate influence of rank and wealth*; and it was never suspected that the Whig leaders were secretly disaffected to the Liberal cause."

The economic controversy about Free trade has long been settled, and parties have since conducted their disputes on other grounds, such as schemes for extending the franchise. Mr. Gladstone had more difficulty in persuading the moderate section of his adherents *to tamper with the rights of property in the Irish Land Bill* The just alarm which was then aroused has no tendency to subside. *Democratic agitators make no concealment of their purpose of spoliation. The managers of the Farmers' Alliance avowedly desire to become joint owners of the land.* Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Chamberlain threaten to disturb the foundations of society *by confining the possession of property to those who earn it by their own labour.* In these circumstances Liberal members of the class which is threatened with confiscation are forced to surrender their political alliances."

There is a Bengali proverb—the bamboo-branch is harder to break than the bamboo itself:—It is remarkably true of the Liberals in India as compared to those in England!

A CORRESPONDENT, evidently an employe in the Education Department, writes to us to say that under the new travelling allowance rules officers on receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 and downwards get a travelling allowance of 2 annas a mile, the salaries of all Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools have been virtually reduced, for 2 annas a mile cannot cover the expenses of travelling for an officer, his servants, and luggage with diet money. This is a great hardship which ought to be redressed.

ANOTHER correspondent says that it is reported that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of places under the Norajole Out-post will be transferred to the Ghattal Sub-Division. If this be true, he writes, it will entail great hardship upon the people of those places.

WE HAVE received an account of a wonderful cure of epilepsy from a patient, who was suffering from it for a long time and had tried all sorts of medicines but without success. Babu Surrutchunder Bose of Nimtollah, the patient in question says that at last he placed himself under Dr. Sitanath Ghose who after four months' treatment by means of his electro-magnetic healer has completely cured him. He has more than seven months discontinued all magnetic applications without getting any fits. The Babu also bears testimony to several other cures of complicated diseases effected by the Doctor by means of electricity.

SATURDAY, 28TH JULY.

FROM the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Meteorological Report for 1882-83, a copy of which has been forwarded to us it appears that observations were taken at 20 observatories and rainfall returns were received from 164 stations. Under a new system lately introduced there will be 21 additional observatories and 156 additional rainfall recording stations. The

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Resolution further states that it was due to the returns relating to the variations of rainfall and weather that the Government were forwarned of the approaching famine of 1874 and enabled to take early measures for its mitigation.

WE HAVE received a copy of a representation, which the inhabitants of the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces have addressed His Excellency the Viceroy, thanking His Excellency for the concession of the boon of local self-government to the Central Provinces.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following from Bombay:—

Bombay, July 26, 9h. 55 m.

Owing to the largely increased prevalence of cholera, the town council have adopted exceptional precautionary measures.

Medical men are being appointed for each of the seven wards into which the city is divided.

They have also sanctioned the erection of special cholera hospitals as necessity may arise.

Last week the cholera mortality was 37; this week there were 49 deaths up to Tuesday night.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM explains the cause of the difference between the French and English officers at Madagascar:

Colonel Frederick Brine, R. E., has returned from Madagascar to Bombay by order of the Government of India.

He states that the French Admiral had issued a proclamation that owing to discourteous behaviour on the part of the comander of the British war ship *Dryad*, neither he nor his officers should be allowed to land.

The French attended the Consul's funeral but a dispute arose owing to the British officers wearing side arms.

So it was the singularity of the Englishmen, which offended the Frenchmen.

WE ARE GLAD to read the following in the *Pioneer*:

The impression gains ground in well informed circles in Simla, that not only is the Viceroy not likely to resign office within the next few months, but that he intends to stop on to the last day of his term of office. It is difficult to suppose that the rumours almost daily put abroad of his lordship's retirement can have any other effect than that of confirming such an intention.

We do hope that this is true. The rumours of Lord Ripon's Resignation have really a disquieting effect upon the Native mind.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 23rd.—News from Central Asia states that the diversion of the Sirdar bend of the River Amu Daria has been completed.

24.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons last night that, in consequence of the opposition it had met with, the ministry withdrew from the agreement with M. Lesseps. The Premier said it was possible that in time a better arrangement might be produced, and that, moreover discussion under present circumstances might lead to an acrimonious debate prejudicial to the relations between England and France. M. Lesseps has written a letter declaring that the British Government is released from the agreement. The company will without delay construct a parallel canal independently, and will introduce the reduction of rates as specified in the agreement with the British Government. The letter goes on to state that the company will not take advantage of its temporary exceptional position in Egypt, or infringe the legal rights of others. A large meeting, under the presidency of Sir John B. Phear, took place last night, at which resolutions were adopted in support of the Marquis of Ripon's policy. Mr. Thorold Rogers; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and other members of Parliament were present. Letters were read from the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, and Earl Northbrook, concurring in the policy of the Viceroy. The latest news from the Cape states that Chief Usibepu has attacked and routed Cetewayo and burned Ulundi. Cetewayo was wounded during the attack.

25.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the monopoly of M. Lesseps to construct a second canal had never been admitted by Her Majesty's Government, and that the country was in no wise bound by the legal opinion expressed in connexion therewith. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that in all future negotiations the monopoly of M. Lesseps should be repudiated by the British Government. The House of Commons, last night, passed through Committee the Tenants' Compensation Bill. The Earl of Kimberley has consented to receive the deputation on Thursday next to protest against Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill. Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Maharaja Dhulip Sing will shortly visit India. The Secretary of State for India must regulate his movements in accordance with instructions from the Viceroy.

26.—A report has reached here from the Cape that Cetewayo has been killed. Major Baring has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

28—The Under-Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that the total mortality amongst the british troops in Egypt from cholera was now two officers and 23 men. The debate upon the Indian expenditure, which was postponed on May 8th, was resumed in the House of commons last night. Mr. Cross in the course of the debate, emphasised the interest of India in Egypt and the Suez Canal, and said that it was only reasonable that India should pay her share of the war expenses. The Honorable gentleman said that Major Baring had, moreover, telegraphed that there was a surplus of upwards of a million above the estimate. Mr. Gladstone announced that the question would be considered a Cabinet one. The House then negatived Mr. Onslow's amendment that the cost of the Indian contingent should be paid out of the English exchequer by 210 votes against 55, and agreed without a division to Mr. Stanhope's motion that in the opinion of the House it is necessary that early steps should be taken to reduce the expenditure of India.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. General Report of the Operations of the Survey of India for 1881-82. 2. Annual Report on the Government cinchona plantations in Bengal for 1882 83 with the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenrnt-Governor on the same. 3. Report on the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 4. The Indian Ominbus for July 1883. 5. Observations on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. By B. Krishna Singh, Bangalore. Seventy-third Annual Report of the North British and Marine Insurance Company for 1882. 7. Annual Statement of Tea culture in Assam for 1882. 8. Memorandum on the weather characteristics of India during May and June 1883. 9. Opanyasa Rutnabali or a series of stories in Bengali. By Damudar Mookerjee Vol. I. Part I. 10. Hannemann—A Homœopathic monthly Journal in Bengali vol. I, No. 4. 11. Sakhayar *Teppani*—A Satirical Poem in Bengali verse Published by Karal Chunder Chatterjee. 12. Chundra Dootum—A Sanskrit poem. By Jadubakissen Tarkarutna.

THERE were 179 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 21st July of which 8 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 52 from fevers, 19 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 9 from spleen diseases, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 46. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 17. The average of daily mortality was 34·1.

WE LEARN from the Press Commissioner that in the four sales of Bengal Opium to end of July the receipts were better than estimate by Rs. 11,78,370, and the 3 months pass duty on opinion exported from Bombay to end of June exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,12,000.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Action of the Magnet upon the Electric Current, and of Electric Currents on each other.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 1st August, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 2nd August, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Vibrations of Rods and Plates.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 4th August, at 3 P.M.

Subject: Sulphur and Hydrogen Sulphides.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1883.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN MEETING ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE Anglo-Indian community are leaving no stone unturned to oppose the Jurisdiction Bill. In India the cry has been loud and deep, and it has been vigorously echoed in England. Strong protests have been made through the East India Association, but not content with these, the retired Anglo-Indians held a public meeting in London to oppose the Bill. It was a packed meeting. One well known Anglo-Indian Mr. Martin Wood, wanted to address the meeting in favour of the Bill, but the Chairman did not allow him to go on. He said: "This is a meeting of the opponents of the bill now before the Government. It is not a public meeting in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a meeting at which those gentlemen connected with India, who desire to procure the withdrawal of this bill, have met together for the purpose of formulating their sentiments." So that both sides of the question were not allowed to be discussed at the meeting. The meeting was addressed by several distinguished old Indians, of whom Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr spoke with moderation, but their good example, we are sorry to observe, was not followed by others. Sir Alexander, who was in the chair, said: "It was impossible, he thought, to exaggerate the gravity of the present crisis. The widespread excitement and agitation which had been caused by the introduction of this measure, the antipathies of race which it had evoked, had wrought an amount of mischief which it would take years of wise and prudent statesmanship to undo. (Hear, hear.) And mischievous as the introduction of this Bill had been, and bitterly as those who brought it forward must repent of their temerity, it was certain that the evils of proceeding with the Bill would be far greater, for it would establish a permanent cause of antagonism between our countrymen and their native fellow-subjects." He contended that opposition to the Bill was not inconsistent with sympathy with native aspirations. He had been invoted to take the chair, and in complying with the request he said he had been largely influenced by the reflection that it might not be altogether inexpedient that this duty should be discharged by one who during great part of his official life was employed in directing and passing forward Native education—(cheers)—and whose sympathies were with the aspirations, as he thought the just aspiration of Native officials for advancement in the public service. For he contended that it was perfectly compatible with the most friendly sentiment towards the Native community, and with full recognition of the policy and of the justice of rewarding eminent Natives of merit and ability and of proved integrity, to concede to them a larger share in the government of their country, while at the same time, resisting a proposal such as this, subjecting English men and English women to the jurisdiction of native criminal Courts." Sir Alexander Arbuthnot certainly spoke with moderation, but we cannot say that he was quite candid in his reasoning. He sought to make out that Munro, Elphinstone, Metcalfe and Lawrence were opposed to the policy of the present Bill. He quoted Sir Thomas Munro to shew that he was opposed to a free press in India, but that does not imply that he was opposed to the dispensation of equal law and equal justice in this country. He quoted the following from Elphinstone: "Europeans, of course, could only hold lands on the tenures already established, and the only remaining difficulty I apprehend in the suggested increase to their numbers would arise from the manner in which they would be made responsible to justice. The extension of English law is very objectionable, and placing the Europeans under Native law would indirectly lead to the same result. In a choice of difficulties I think it would be preferable to increase the powers of local magistrates in some degree, still continuing to apply the English law to Europeans, and leaving all capital offences for very serious causes to be tried, as at present by the Supreme Court." But the Mahomedan lawis no longer the criminal law of India. The Indian Penal Code is the criminal law for the whole country; it is applicable alike to the European British subject and the Indian subject; the objection to which Mr. Elphinstone alluded does no longer therefore apply. As regards Lord Metcalfe Sir Alexander said: "In an important minute which he wrote when a member of the Supreme Council upon the administration of justice in India, he distinctly stated that it was highly expedient to secure to British subjects as much as possible the enjoyment of their own laws, and always the right of trial by jury in criminal cases, extending the same right to Native subjects as soon as it could be done with the prospect of benefit, and securing to them also their own laws and usages—thus thoroughly recognising that, in this matter, distinction of race must be utterly ignored." Now under Mr. Ilbert's Bill the privilege of trial of a British subject under the English law, that is to say, the Penal Code, and by a jury is not taken away. So much for the opinions of Munro, Elphinstone and Metcalfe.

We said in our last issue that it is a matter of deep regret that such a good friend of the people of India as Mr. Lethbridge is opposed to such a just and righteous measure as the Jurisdiction Bill. We are of course willing to make allowance for difference of opinion, but Mr. Lethbridge we cannot help saying overdid his part on the list occasion. He

circulated the *Englishman's* stories of Indian outrages upon European ladies, and sought to damn the character of the natives by quoting some fancy sketches of the "*Competition-Wallah*," by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. If he had confined himself to sober argument, like Mr. Seton Karr, nobody could have found fault with him. Mr. Seton Karr's was decidedly the most dispassionate speech of the evening. He repudiated the notion that if the Ilbert Bill should pass, British capital would leave the country. He said: "I may be permitted to suggest to this meeting and to the committee the advisability of not, in any arguments against this bill, laying too great stress on the prophecy that this measure would end by driving British capital from India. My experience is that into India British capital and British enterprise will go, sometimes with the aid of the law, semetimes without the law, and sometimes, as in past generations, almost in defiance of law; and I believe that as long as we retain even our hold upon India, there will be found side by side with the great public buildings of our great cities there, the factory of the merchant and the bungalow of the planter." Quite right. Mr. Seton-Karr based his opposition to the Bill primarily on the ground that the Independent Britons do not like the Bill. He remarked: "I put it to you whether after all society is not better satisfied, criticism is not more disarmed, and the interests of justice are not better consulted when a European, at a distance from friends and advisers, is tried by a tribunal which is not only impartial, but which he and the world besides believes to be thoroughly equitable and impartial. (Cheers.) Without saying one single word against the class of Native judges, whose integrity and impartiality I am bound to admire, I do say that this claim on the part of an Englishman to be tried before one of his own countrymen, is one which has justice and right on his side." Of course we do not agree with Mr. Seton-Karr, but we must do him the justice to say that he has put his argument in a thoroughly straightforward manner. It is to be regretted that the speakers, who followed him, did not follow the moderation of his spirit. Mr. Rogers, late of the Bombay Council, said:

About the only argument I can bring forward in support of this resolution is, I think one derived from personal experience, which is, that Natives who are now introduced under the new rules into the Indian Civil Service have not had sufficient training in this country to enable them to enter into the feelings and modes of thought of Europeans so as to entitle them to adjudicate with good judgment upon the cases that come before them in which Europeans are concerned. I have had experience of some work in India, and I must fairly confess that I do not think the system has been hitherto a success. One prominent example is known to everybody in this room that a member of the Bengal Civil Service, introduced under these new rules, had eventually to be removed. I do not wish to argue from that, that is entirely the character of the Native civil servants, but what I mean to say is simply this, that the early training of Natives of India who merely come home for a short time and pass an examination, in which retentiveness of memory is the chief qualification, are hardly in the present day to be trusted with jurisdiction such as that which is now proposed by the Government.

This is hardly fair. Mr. Rogers' knowledge of Native Civilians is very limited. He knows perhaps only one Native Civilian, Mr. S. Tagore, and does he mean to say that the latter is not competent to try European British subjects? He added: "I do not mean to say for a moment that there are not Natives in India who are not fully qualified to judge Europeans in every single case. I can point out numberless instances myself in which I should be glad to submit any case in which I was concerned, either civil or criminal jurisdiction of Native magistrates. (Hear, hear.)" If so, then why object to the Bill? Mr. J. D. Mayne, late Acting Advocate-General of Madras, said: "And I maintain with confidence that there is no Native judge, however wise, however just, however learned, who is so capable of understanding the ways of thought and the modes of action, the habits and the manners of an Englishman, and still more of an English woman, that in any case of controversy his decision would be satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)" And yet there are Native Magistrates in the Presidency Towns, and no objection had been taken to them until now. Mr. Mayne continued: "But no European of the lower class ever does believe, or ever can be brought to believe, that any native, however highly placed, is his equal. It may be very unbecoming, it may be very unchristian-like, that he should not do so. I am far from wishing to defend him for not doing so; but it is an ultimate fact in his nature that nothing will induce him to give the same submission and respect to a Native that he will do to his fellow-countrymen." But not only are these low Europeans tried by Native Magistrates in the Presidency Towns, but in several instances the accused have waived their birth-right and elected to be tried by Native Magistrates in the Mofussil. What do these facts shew? Do they mean that these men have no confidence in Native Magistrates? Mr. C. T. Buckland, we are sorry to observe, was simply outrageous. Among other things he said:

This bill of Lord Ripon's is really a little bill in itself—almost as little a thing as that baby in Captain Marryat's novel—(laughter)—but this bill was to be administered especially by those Native gentlemen who have entered the Covenanted Civil Service. Those Natives are really very clever fellows in some respects. Their ability has no doubt been shown in examinations and so forth, but when they entered into our service a very curious thing occurred. Most of you have heard of the Civil Funds, and it became necessary to ask those gentlemen to undertake to practise monogamy. (Laughter) Perhaps most of you have never even heard of the expression "practising monogamy;" but owing to the peculiarity which exists in Native people, we had to bind down these Native civilians to practise monogamy so that they might not swamp our funds with any number of wives, and an indefinite number of children. (Laughter.) I mention that little fact because it helps to show that there is a very remarkable difference between the natives and ourselves, especially on the subject of monogamy, but though I do not wish to say anything against those gentlemen, many of whom served under me, I regret to say that I think they have not been an element of strength to the Government, but rather an element of weakness. I know that the Government has found it very difficult to find suitable places for them, and on the other hand when these gentlemen have been provided with suitable places they themselves have complained—they want all the best appointments. Well, whether they have got them or not does not much signify, but the hardest thing about these Native civilians is that they fail to command the respect of their fellow countrymen. That, I think, is very hard upon them, because, no doubt, they have undergone great trials and hardships in crossing the sea and in living in England, and, of course, they should have been looked upon by their fellow countrymen as veritable champions, but on the contrary; the Natives in the Mofussil do not know these gentlemen who wear very peculiar garments in England, and these gentlemen wear very nice clothes, but when they get back to India their clothes wear out, and they do not very often wear neck cloths—it is too hot for that—and their braces wear out, and they wear subsitutes for braces, which I leave to your imagination. (Laughter.) But their general appearance is not that of a Native, and is decidedly not that of a European. I may mention this circumstance about Mr. Gupta, the gentleman at whose instance most of this controversy has arisen. One day he came to see me, and he said that he was very miserable. He was serving at a place called Diamond Harbour. Diamond Harbour is a very nice station near Calcutta—(laughter)—where there is excellent snipe shooting and a great opportunity for pig sticking, and where the tigers come to your verandah to look for you. (Laughter.) Yet this man was not satisfied with this sport—laughter)—and he came to me and said, "Sir, I am very miserable; I and my wife cannot get any servants to attend upon us, and I beg you will have me transferred." He was transferred to that appointment in Calcutta, where he had very great experience in trying Europeans. The Europeans who came before him were chiefly English sailors who were charged with drunkenness, and who admitted the charge, and I well remember that in imitation of the great Mr. Blessington Roberts, he used to say, "You are fined five rupees, and you are to be taken away." (Laughter.)

Is it true that the Native Civilians do not command the confidence of their fellow countrymen? This is a libel upon the Native civilians and their countrymen. Mr. Buckland laughed about the garments of the Native civilians and their want of love of spirit, but do they lack administrative ability and efficiency? We well remember what a Hayleybury man once told us—the Bengal Civilians had degenerated like the Bengal cattle. But would that be a valid reason for reducing their judicial powers? Col. Williams, whom some may remember in the author of the Red Pamphlet during the Mutiny, surpassed himself in vituperative eloquence. The butt of his wit and rancour was the Bengalis in general, and the Bengali students in particular. This public teacher informed his countrymen that the Bengalis had not a drop of Aryan blood in their veins He went on and said: "I think I am able to tell you, without fear of contradiction, that these students of Bengal who are now making all this uproar were, in olden days, the slaves of the Mahommedan conquerors. They had not the semblance of freedom under that iron rule of more than 800 years, which preceded the entrance of the British into Bengal. It is these men whom we have fostered, whom we have educated, who now rise up in absence of gratitude and make this attempt to overthrow the domain which is conferred upon them from their former servitude." Sir Ashley Eden once ridiculed Col. Malleson's lectures at the Dalhousie Institute a "Mallesonian milk and water," but the above was any thing but milk and water. It was rich vinegar and mistake but does the gallant speaker really believe that incoherent tirades against the Bengalis are a sufficient answer to Mr. Ilbert's Bill? Mr. J. M. Maclean, late of the *Bombay Gazette*, plainly hinted that the Native Magistrates were no better them "Coolies." He said:

I dare say Europeans of the well-to-do class do not know the feelings with which decisions of Native magistrates are sometimes received by the humbler classes of their fellow-countrymen who came before them. There is a well-known story of a sailor who was brought before a very intelligent Native magistrate in Bombay, and he was told by the European constable in charge of him that he was brought up for disobedience, and asked what he had to say. The sailor cast a glance upon the Native magistrate, hitched up his trousers, and said, "Well I have nothing to say except this, 'that I object to be tried by a Coolie magistrate.'" (Laughter,) Still, I am afraid that that is the feeling with which very often the decisions of the Presidency Native magistrates are received by the sailors, and such men brought before them.

When educated, and reasonable men talk in this sort of language, it is useless to argue. It is needless for us to say that such language cannot be expected to carry conviction to honest and impartial minds.

Happily this meeting did not represent the unbiassed mind of the great British nation. It was only the retired Anglo-Indians, who loaded with Indian prejudices, aired their notions at St. James' Hall. The representatives of the British nation, who are uncontaminated by Indian antipathies, and who really sway the destinies of Indians, were conspicuous by their absence from this meeting. Their voice we believe was heard at the meetings presided over by Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir John Phear.

THE RAJPUT STATES IN 1881-82.

THE most important event in the history of Rajputana in 1881-82 was of course, the visit of Lord Ripon to some of the leading places in that interesting, though still backward, province. The Viceroy visited Bharatpur, Jeypore, Ajmere and Chitor, and became personally acquainted with many of the Rajput chiefs. The event will be ever remembered in Rajputana for the broad and noble views on the utility of Native States, which found utterance in His Excellency's speech delivered at Ajmere on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Mayo College. It is needless to say that Lord Ripon was most hospitably and warmly received by the chiefs whose territories he visited. Of all the States, Jeypore essayed its best to do honour to its distinguished guest. Well does Colonel Walter, the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, remark that the spectacle presented by the streets of Jeypore on the occasion of the present Viceroy's first visit, was such as will not soon fade from the recollection of those, who were present. The next event of importance, which occurred during the year, was the serious outbreak of some Bhil Pals near Oodeypur. The acts of violence committed by them led to the impression that the disaffection was not confined to one place, or to any particular group of Bhil Pals, but had spread more or less among the whole community, and that there existed elements of serious and general disturbance. With a view of ascertaining the origin of the evil and discussing the ways and means of improving this state of affairs, the Government of India directed that a conference of officers should meet. But the meeting of that body did not take place, as the several subjects to be discussed by the conference received the full attention of the Meywar Durbar and of the Officers on special duty in the Bhil Tracts. It was found that the Bhils had no real cause of grievance and that no good would ensue by the Government of India interfering more directly in Bhil matters. As regards the future administration of the Bhil Tracts, the Maharana of Oodeypore has issued instructions for the better supervision of the "Muggra." Colonel Walter observes:—"If these are faithfully carried out they are in every way calculated to ensure the maintenance of good government and tranquility, whilst His Highness' intention of establishing schools

for the education of his Bhil subjects will go far towards civilizing them." We hope the instructions will be carried out by revision of the rules under which the hilly country of the Bhils was governed and the appointment of new officers for those tracts was the only change of importance that took place in Meywar during the year under report. The relations of the Maharana with the British Resident on the one hand and his feudatories and sirdars on the other continued entirely cordial. The Resident describes His Highness as "thoroughly intelligent, sensible and well-disposed, and, though not without decided enough ideas of his own, is always ready to listen to counsel, and willing to acknowledge a better way when he sees it pointed out." It is, however, a great pity that the Maharana has for some time past been suffering from ill-health. The Resident, Dr. J. P. Stratton, says that salt is much dearer in the States comprised in the Meywar Agency since Sir John Strachey's famous arrangements with the Native Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India; and he is glad that the cost of transit is being much lessened by the rail, and the facilities of distribution greatly increased by the depots now opened at railway stations. The revenue survey and settlement of Meywar under Mr. Wingate of the Bombay Civil Service made fair progress during the year under review. No financial statement was furnished to the Resident by the Durbar, but it is known that receipts were rather under and expenditure above the average. There was a deficit, and we should very much like to know whether the Viceroy's visit to Chitor in November 1881 had anything to do with it. Of the other three States comprised in the Meywar Agency, Dungarpore was free of debt and was intelligently administered, and the Government of Pertabgarh was carried on well, though it was not clear of debt; but affairs in Banswara did not progress so well as could be wished. The administration of Jodhpore or Marwar is unfavourably reported on by the Resident Colonel Powlett. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by nearly half a lakh of rupees, but it is only fair to say that this excess was due to the payment of more than 14 lakhs of rupees towards the liquidation of state debts, which now amount to about seven lakhs. The Resident states that efforts are now being made to introduce the much-needed reforms. The administrations of Sirdhee and Jeysulmere during the year were satisfactory.

The report of the Eastern States Agency which comprises Jeypore, Bharatpore Kerowle, Kishengurh and Lawa, submitted by Major Prideaux is most meagre. As regards Jeypore, the only changes that took place in the constitution of the Council were the abolition of the office of Vice-President and the grant of certain limited powers to the young Maharaja. The Vice-Presidentship of the Council was done away with in order to abolish Thakur Futteh Singh, who had had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Resident. The charges brought against him were not substantiated, and yet he was summarily removed from the Council. The Agency report, as might be expected is entirely silent on this subject. The finances of Jeypore were on a satisfactory condition, there being a surplus of upwards of five lakhs during the year, and a considerable cash balance in the treasury. Seven students from the Maharaja's College appeared at the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom only one was successful. The results of the Entrance Examination were, however, satisfactory, seven having passed out of the eleven who went up. In Bharutpore the Maharaja, we are told, is his own Minister and devotes more time to a personal supervision of the work of the various departments than many other chiefs are in the habit of bestowing on the management of their states. But we should like very much to know whether the Maharaja's personal rule is beneficial to the people of the state and whether they would not be happier if His Highness devoted less time to the supervision of the work of the various departments. Kerowle has been practically under the administration of the Political Agent since the deposition of its chief. The Revenue and Judicial Departments are being gradually reduced to order and the expenditure has been brought within the income. A careful weeding has been made of the more corrupt officials and servants of the state and a summary settlement has been completed. Nothing of importance occurred in Kishengurh and the small state of Lawa was well managed during the year under report. Bundi is a model Hindu State and the conservative instincts of its chief are well known. The only weak point of the administration according to the Political Agent, is its police arrangement. In other respects the administration is a strong one and the state finances are carefully managed. The Maharaja and Maharani, as strict orthodox Hindus, pay much attention to irrigation works. During the year under report the Maharani entered on a large scheme for supplying the south of the capital and its suburbs with water. She also proposes to construct two large separate masonry "koonds" to act as reservoirs of water. The finances of Tonk continue in an unsatisfactory condition. The expenditure was in excess of receipts and the system of borrowing money was resorted to as usual. The administration of justice is not favourably reported on. The political condition of Shahpura was unsatisfactory during the year under review. We are glad to notice that Major Peacock, the Political Agent of Ulwar, bears testimony to the Maharao Raja's interest in the administration of the State, and to the ability and tact of His Highness' Private Secretary, Lala Sri Ram, M. A. During the year under report the young Chief visited Patiala, Kashmir and Simla. On his way back from Kashmir His Highness endowed the Punjab University College with an annual gold medal of the value of Rs. 100 to be awarded to the best student both in English and Sanskrit during the year. Education and vaccination continue to make progress in Ulwar. Nine schools have been newly opened, eight for boys and one for girls. The schools in the State exhibit a very satisfactory increase in numbers, and two out of three students from the Thakur and High Schools passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. There were 13 girls' schools against 12 in the preceding year, having on their rolls 287 pupils against 269. The Civil and Criminal Courts of the State are efficient and they do satisfactory work. The vaccination returns for the season 1881-82 show a marked improvement upon those of the preceding year. "For the increase in number of operations," writes the Agency Surgeon, "I am chiefly indebted to the warm support given me by His Highness the Maharao Raja, who personally and through his enlightened Chief Secretary, Lala Sri Ram, M. A., has caused all district officials to understand that affording all the aid they can to the spread of vaccination is no unimportant part of their duties." The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,29,070 as against Rs. 55,553 in the preceding year. As the young Chief of Ulwar is the first *alumnus* of the Mayo College his career is naturally watched by the public with great interest.

In Kotah the administration, as usual, was carried on by a Council under the presidency of the Political Agent. The principal event of the year, as regards the chief, was the placing of the army under his control. This concession has naturally given much satisfaction to His Highness, and the arrangement has worked well. The general condition of the State is said to be advancing. Jhallawar and Dholepore were also under British Administration during the year. The Political Agents of these States speak very favourably of the education and training of their young chiefs and write with most hopeful confidence respecting the future of their youthful charges. After the experience we have had of the Nawab of Bhawalpore, we are not inclined to place much relience on such anticipations. We hold that proficiency in manly sports alone does not fit a young man to be a ruler. Bikanir is probably the worst-managed State in Rajputana. Major Roberts, the Political Agent, however, reports that the Maharaja is "far ahead of his father, the members of Council, and other leading officials, in his views as to what Government expect of Native Chiefs in the present day; and that His Highness is sincerely desirous of introducing reforms in the administration. Major Roberts states that he has a high estimation of the natural abilities and common sense of the young Maharaja, and he has no doubt that with favourable circumstances he will become an enlightened ruler. A limited experiment in revenue settlement is in progress in one pergunnah, and should it prove successful and give general satisfaction, there is every hope of its being extended throughout the State. The Mayo College made some progress during the year, the number of new admissions being 25. Major Loch, the Principal, reports that the conduct of the boys both in and out of the College was on the whole satisfactory. The want of a suitable place for worship or for the exercise of other religious observances for the boys of the College has been greatly felt; but this want is about to be supplied, as a Native gentleman of Ajmere has made a handsome contribution towards the erection of a temple.

THE EX-ZEMINDARS OF PALCONDA.

LORD STANLEY of Alderley is doing yeoman's service to India. Whether in or out of Parliament His Lordship takes a warm interest in Indian matters. His Lordship lately brought to the notice of the House of Lords the harrowing case of the ex-zemindar of Palconda. The story is this: On the death of the ex-Zemindar's father, his brother succeeded to the Zemindary. He rebelled in 1832, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, and the estate was confiscated, while the family, including Viziaram, were ordered to be detained as State prisoners. The collector of the district proposed that, as an act of grace, the estate should at some future time restored to one of the brothers. But the then Governor, Sir F. Adam, refused this, acting on a rule laid down by Sir T. Munro in 1825 that no estate once forfeited for rebellion should ever be restored. Sir T. Munro, his lordship contended, had no power to lay down rules [illegible] only expressed an opinion in a Minute. Viziaram was imprisoned at the age of 11 and kept in close confinement, no one being allowed access to him, for 37 years, when Lord Napier set him at liberty to go anywhere except to the river Kristnah. His imprisonment had so benumbed him that he could not immediately take advantage of his liberty, and it was not until the Duke of Buckingham was governor that he proceeded to Madras. In 1879 he brought a civil action before the High Court of Madras, which decided against him on the ground of the Statute of Limitations. The India Office had given no answer to the question whether the British Government was morally justified in pleading the Statute of Limitations when the man had been prevented from obtaining access to Court of Law, and from seeing his relatives and friends. Lord Napier in a letter to Lord Stanley gave the following opinion on the case:

1. "Viziaramarazu was long subjected to unnecessary restraint in the Fort of Vellore. He might have been liberated with perfect safety to Government at a much earlier period, with permission to reside in any part of the country not contiguous to the old estate of his family.

2. "No proper provision was made for his education and training; his natural facilities were probably not strong, but little or nothing was done to improve them, and it may, perhaps, be in some degree owing to the neglect of Government that he has fallen into that state of debility or imbecility which is spoken in the memorial. I am bound to say, however, that when I saw him he was not imbecile or idiotic, but simply a weak careless gentleman, incapable of [illegible] his own actions wisely.

3. "The allowance made by Government to Viziaramarazu before 1869 was a penurious one, and not commensurate to his rank and position.

4. "The imprisonment of Viziaramarazu at Vellore and the mean condition in which he was kept debarred him practically from marriage with a lady of his own caste and country until he was more than 40 years of age, which in a social and religious point of view, was a more grievous disability and hardship in India than it would be in Europe.

5. "The provision now made for Viziaramarazu is still incommensurate to his wants, as the representative of an ancient and honourable family deprived of its possessions, practically, as a measure of policy by the Government."

"I consider that the Government would do well to increase the pension of the present holder, to allot a special sum for the maintenance and education of his adopted son, and to appoint some English functionery to superintend his training apart from his family. It would also be worthy of Government, if the boy promises well, to make some provision for him beyond that of a mere pension, by the creation of the Zemindary for him in the northern districts, either near the old estate, or from a portion of it. There is no condition of life more melancholy and hopeless than that of a hereditary State pensioner in India, without honour, duty, power, or any other element of a useful life.

"On a review of these papers I must confess that I reproach myself with not having gone more deeply into the

case when it lay in my power to do so, and you have my sympathy and best wishes in your endeavours to procure a more liberal treatment for this unfortunate family by your intervention either in the House of Lords or at the India Office."

The Duke of Buckingham, another ex-Governor of Madras, thus stated his views of the case in the House. His Grace said :

The statements with regard to the fact of the imprisonment were, unfortunately, too true. There was no doubt that the Zemindar was imprisoned as a boy until he was partially released in 1869 by Lord Napier. It was not necessary that he should refer to the facts that led to the imprisonment of the Zemindar, or the manner in which he was detained; but he had appealed to the Government of the Presidency of Madras, and subsequently to the Courts of law, and now his case was brought before that House. It was his misfortune that he had been unsuccessful in every step he had taken—whether rightly or wrongly was a question which he did not suggest that their lordships should discuss. As far as he could ascertain, what was done orginally was done as an act of State—so he and his predecessor understood and believed. He said that in the hearing of the case the matter had been argued in a different form, the assertion that the imprisonment was an act of state having been abandoned by the counsel for the Government. One, perhaps unavoidable misfortune, to which the Zemindar had been exposed was that the counsel who advised him to take proceedings was soon afterwards appointed Advocate-General to the Government, and this learned gentleman argued this case before the Judges in opposition to the advice he himself had given. It was to be regretted that it was not found possible to obtain some other counsel to represent the Crown rather than that it should be suggested, in a case in which a native was so largely interested, that his cause had been prejudiced by the Government depriving him of his counsel. Those who had investigated the case felt that a more liberal allowance might be accorded to this poor man so as to put him in a position of some comfort for the few remaining years of his life. The case which was filed in 1870 was not disposed of by the High Court before he left Madras. He understood that a decision had since been given by the three Judges of the High Court, and their decision was final, as the time for an appeal in the ordinary course had passed by. The possibility of further litigation being thus at an end, he thought it would be a graceful act on the part of the Indian Government, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, to make a much more liberal allowance to this poor man. As no other person existed in India who had been imprisoned for a long period under similar circumstances, there could be no fear of establishing a dangerous precedent, even if a much larger sum were awarded to him.

The Earl of Kimberley thus replied :

The Earl of Kimberley said this matter had been the subject of a Court of law, and all the facts were contained in the judgment of the High Court of Madras. The case arose out of the confiscation of the Zemindary of Palconda in 1832. The circumstances were rather peculiar, because the previous Zemindar of Palconda, before the confiscation took place, was stated in the judgment to have left behind him when he died eight ladies who were styled his widows, although with some of them he had not gone through the ceremony of marriage. These eight ladies had a quarrel as to who was the proper heir to the Zemindary. The eldest son was illegitimate, and the second son, to whom the noble lord referred, was legitimate. There were, however, some Zemindaries in India to which illegitimate sons had a right to succeed. The Government appeared to have satisfied themselves that the widows had made up their quarrel, and had agreed that the illegitimate eldest son should succeed to the Zemindary. He succeeded accordingly, but disturbances arose, and eventually the Government confiscated the whole Zemindary. This occurred as long ago as the year 1832. The present memorialist, who was the second son, alleged that he ought not to have been ousted from what he conceived to be his rights. He was imprisoned when a boy 11 years old with the rest of his family. Finally, he brought an action in the High Court of Madras. That Court expressed a doubt as to whether the Zemindary was one to which an illegitimate son might succeed, but that point was not before the Judges, and they did not give a decided judgment upon it. They did decide, however, that the Government was not trustees in the sense alleged by the petitioner, and that the lapse of time had entirely ousted the petitioner from any right to obtain a restitution of the Zemindary which he claimed. Moreover, the Court distinctly expressed an opinon that the plaintiff had not been debarred by his detention in prison from bringing his case before them. It was a very difficult thing for the Government to deal with a question of that kind, which was upwards of 50 years old, and the evidence on which it was to act was of an extremely uncertain character. The Government of the day decided that when a Zemindar had been guilty of rebellion, his Zemindary should not be given to any member of the family. The reason for such a decision was perfectly obvious. The only other question was that which the noble duke had brought forward—namely, the amount of the allowance made to the ex-Zemindar. The amount had been increased by the late Viceroy, Lord Lytton, to 250 rupees a month. He could not then say whether the amount ought to be increased, as the question had not been brought before him, and it was a matter which would require consideration. It was considered that the family of the rebellious Zemindar had been so implicated in the rebellion that it was not safe to give any part of the confiscated Zemindary to any member of the family. He could not therefore accede to the noble lord's motion.

Lord Cranbrook, the late Secretary of State for India, said :

The ex-Zemindar had been a prisoner for 37 years, from 1832 to 1869, and had since 1869 been a State prisoner, although he had not himself committed any offence against the Government. He trusted, therefore, that the Government of India would deal with this unfortunate man in a more liberal spirit than they had hitherto shown to him.

Lord Stanley's motion was for a Select Committee to inquire into the ex-Zemindar's case and the confiscation of his property at a time when he was a ward of the British Court of Wards. It was negatived.

The question involved is not one of law but of morality. The present Raja was a boy of 11 years when he was taken a State prisoner. He could not be implicated in the rebellion of his brother. For thirty-seven years he was in imprisonment, and could not therefore move the courts of law. His contention was two-fold, 1stly that his eldest brother being an illegitimate son was not entitled to succeed his father, and 2ndly that he being a boy of 11 years at the time could not be responsible for the rebellious act of his brother. He has lost his case in the High Court on a purely technical ground—under the statute of limitations—but he has a strong moral claim, which is supported by two ex-governors of Madras and an ex-Secretary of State. We are humbly of opinion that the case deserves a generous consideration at the hand of the Secretary of State. We hope some reparation will be made to the aggrieved man.

SUPPLIES FOR TROOPS.

WE copied from the *Pioneer* the other day a paragraph on the subject of supplies for troops. We have now before us a copy of the petition of His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan to Government on this subject. The Maharaja states that under Regulation XI. of 1806, Zemindars are called upon to supply rations to troops moving through their estates, and that that Regulation is so enforced at the present time that landholders are required to supply articles not locally obtainable and to bear the loss of bringing these articles from a distance and taking away again, and selling, for what they will fetch, those which the troops refuse to take over. The Maharaja's grievance is peculiar; his estates are all let in patni, but the patnidars repudiate their obligation. About twenty years ago a patnidar had failed in the discharge of this duty, but according to law the responsibility was enforced upon the zemindar, the Maharaja was fined, and the patnidar was let off. The Maharaja in his petition says :

That your Petitioner having no local agents in the places wherein the troops' camping grounds are situated, he has to depute officers to proceed to those places to make arrangements.

That he has to bear the cost of their travelling expenses and diet-money, and to pay for the carriage of articles not locally obtainable from Burdwarn to points some of which are distant over sixty miles.

That, owing to the rough manner (sometimes accompanied by violence) to which your petitioner's servants are subjected by the soldiers, the service of accompanying and arranging for the troops is a most unpopular one, and it is impossible to get gentlemen to accept it; many of your Petitioner's best officers preferring to resign rather than to undertake it.

That, as a consequence, your Petitioner is obliged to entertain the services of Europeans and Eurasians to make the necessary arrangements, and that even they are induced with the greatest difficulty to accept the service.

That it is the practice of the Commanding Officers to indent for a far large quantity of articles than are actually required, and then to refuse to take them over in the quantities provided, and in some cases in any quantity at all.

That these things being left on your Petitioner's hands, your Petitioner is obliged to have them sold locally for what they will fetch, or brought back to Burdwan to be sold there.

That, besides the articles indented for, it is the custom of the soldiers to require your Petitioner's officers to supply on the ground articles not included in the indent, such as sheep, goats, fowls, &c., which are, in some cases, not paid for at all, or only paid for at the price the troops choose to put upon them.

That, as an instance of the hardship upon your Petitioner and others situated like him of the enforcement of the present system, your Petitioner would mention that, on the occasion of the march of R. W. Regiment through the district, your Petitioner was called upon to supply large quantities of beef and mutton, 4½ maunds of fresh butter, and 2,800 eggs, besides many other things. The collector kindly relieved your Petitioner of the task of supplying the meat, but he was called upon to supply the butter, eggs, &c. As these articles are totally unprocurable in such large quantities in the Burdwan District, your Petitioner was constrained to employ the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta to supply them. They were obtained by the Hotel from the Patna District, and sent to your Petitioner's officer here; packing charges and railway freight having to be borne, and on the arrival of the troops only 800 of the 2,800 eggs indented for were taken over, and the butter was refused altogether. Your Petitioner would urge that this instance is an illustration of the departure from the spirit of the Regulation which the present system exemplifies. It could never have been intended in 1806, that Zemindars should be called upon to supply the troops with articles only obtainable from another district, 200 miles away, through the medium of an European Hotel.

Really this is a great hardship. When the obligation was imposed upon the zemindars, the state of the country was quite different from what it is now. Then supplies were not easily procurable, and as the zemindars then possessed feudal powers they were pressed into service by Government. But the construction of roads and railways and other facilities of communication no longer render it necessary for the Government to call upon the zemindars for supplies for troops. The zemindars also no longer enjoy the old feudal powers, and therefore are not in a position to comply with the requisition of Government without incurring much inconvenience, trouble and expense. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division upon the petition of the Maharaja justly remarks : "I quite agree with the appellant in thinking that it is to be regretted that the Military Department still adhere to the antiquated practice of marching troops along the portion of the Trunk Road running through the suburban towns in the Hooghly District, or that, if for their own reasons they do so, they still call on the Collector to provide supplies as if this part of the country were like the Punjab or other wild territory. Still, so long as it pleases them to do so, the law must be obeyed." The Maharaja states that during the last ten years he has suffered a loss of about Rs. 30,000 on this account. He thus winds up his petition : "It throws open facilities for dishonesty and corruption on all sides, and has resulted in the last ten years in a dead loss to your Petitioner of nearly Rs. 30,000. In times of emergency your Petitioner is willing to comply with any requisition, suffer any loss, and to place all his resources at the disposition of the Government as his predecessors have done before him; but he feels sure that the Government neither desires, nor intends, that in times of peace, your Petitioner and others in the same position should be called upon to bear heavy annual losses like those incurred by him in supplying rations to the troops under the present system. That your Petitioner has made several representations of the facts through the District Officers, but hitherto without any replies being accorded to them; and he is, therefore constrained to address your Honor direct, praying that your Honor will be pleased to move the Supreme Government to effect such an alteration in the present system of supplying rations to the troops on the march, as may, before the next marching season, relieve the Zemindars of the cost and inconvenient task thrust upon them, and cause the supplies to be found by the officers of the Collectorate and Sub-divisions or by the Local Boards now about to be organized." We understand that both the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor have supported the prayer of the Maharaja and that the matter now awaits the orders of the Government of India.

As the old privileges of the Zemindars have one by one been taken away, we hope this relic of the feudal times will be now removed. The present obligation is a source of much inconvenience, trouble, and expense to the zemindars. The necessity for it as we have remarked above no longer exists, and the law ought therefore to be repealed. It is very hard that the zemindars should be required to perform a duty, which they are not in a position to perform without incurring serious loss. If emergencies should occur, they should certainly be required to render necessary assistance, but in ordinary time there is no reason whatever why they should be called upon to perform a duty, which the Commissariat Department is well able to discharge.

PUDUKOTA IN 1881-82.

WE have before us Mr. Sashia Shastri's interesting report on the administration of Pudukota for 1881-82. Pudukota as the reader knows is a small Native State in the Madras Presidency. It has an area of 1,049 square miles and a population of three lakhs. The area and population of the State are less than that of an ordinary third-class district in British India. But Pudukota, notwithstanding the smallness of its area and population, may be regarded as a model Native State. Its financial condition is satisfactory. The total receipts and expenditure of the State during the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 5,18,851 and Rs. 4,08,452. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 2,74,079 exclusive of a sum of Rs. 55,000 invested in Government securities. Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable character of the season nearly 80 per cent of the land revenue demand of the year was collected. The balance left unrealized at the close of the year was a little more than a lakh of rupees. Of this sum nearly one-fourth represented the revenue of Jaghir villages, which were not settled till very late in the season. The remainder could not be collected owing to the unfavorable character of the season and the poverty of the ryots. We are very glad to notice that all old arrears, *i. e.* those up to Fusli 1285, have been written off to profit and loss. The remissions during the year under review were larger than in the preceding year. The excise system of Pudukota is modelled on that of British India, and the revenue from this source is steadily increasing, though we are told that no licenses have yet been granted for the sale of European spirits and liquors within the limits of the State. Salt is also a State monopoly. Pudukota has no sea board; but earth-salt is manufactured in some villages by people who receive advances from the State. All the salt manufactured is, of course delivered to the Durbar, which retails it to actual consumers in small quantities once a week. Court-fees have recently been introduced into Pudokota, but they are now levied in the Civil Courts only. The Criminal and Revenue Courts have not yet been brought under the operation of the Court-Fees Regulation. The Minister, Mr. Sashia Shastri tells us, that the introduction of Court-fees has more than answered expectations both in the way of checking frivolous and false litigation and in yielding a considerable revenue to the State. Court-fees are levied in Pudukota in cash instead of in stamps, they are much lower than the scale in force in British India.

The whole administration of the State is under the control of the Sirkele or Minister. He is the sole Channel of communication between the Political and the Rajah on all matters connected with the administration, and he has a seat in the highest appellate court which is presided over by the chief himself. For purposes of revenue administration the State is divided into three taluks, each under a tahsildar, and each taluk has a subdivision under a deputy-tahsildar. The tahsildars and their deputies are under the immediate control of the Karbar, who occupies a position similar to that of a Magistrate-Collector in British India, and who is assisted by a deputy. For judicial administration Pudukota has, first, the Huzour Appeal Court presided over by the Raja himself; then, the Civil and Sessions Judge's Court; and lastly, two Munsiff's Courts. The law administered in the State is much the same as in British India, and the procedure followed is also the same. "The standard English Law-Books and the Law Reports of British Indian cases," we read, "form the guide of the Bench and the Bar." A law graduate of the Madras University is the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pudukota and he is very highly spoken of by the Minister. Criminal Justice is administered by Magistrates under the control and supervision of the Sessions Judge. The total number of persons tried during the year under report was 2,338, of whom 1,570 were convicted and punished. The police Force of Pudukota was modelled on that of the Madras Presidency in 1875, and it is under the control of the District Superintendent of Trichinopoly, who receives an allowance of Rs. 100 a month from the State. His report on the working of the Police shows that there is a falling off in detection under the heads of burglary and theft, while better and more successful results were obtained in respect to dacoities and robberies. Six cases of dacoity and 4 cases of robbery were reported during the year, of which four cases of dacoity and all the cases of robbery were detected. The Karbar makes the following observations on the working of the Police:—"In respect of the fewer and graver crimes such as murder, dacoity and robbery, though the detection appears to be satisfactory, yet in the more frequent and less grave offences such as house-breaking, theft, cattle-lifting &c., it is not equally so. It therefore appears that the Police stand in need of some warning with a view to further improvement." The total number of admissions into the Pudukota Jail during the year was 250, and the deaths were only 2. The Registration Department is a source of income to the State. The receipts from the department leave a surplus after meeting all the charges. The expenditure on public works amounted during the year to Rs. 59,884. The Maharaja's College at the capital is doing good work. In 1880 students were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, and in the following year a First Arts class was opened. The college had 337 pupils on its rols on 30th June 1882, as compared with 246 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the twelve boys sent to the Matriculation examination in the year under report, five were successful. The F. A. class made a hopeful beginning with 19 students. Mr. Sashia Shastri recognises the necessity of increasing the salaries of the subordinate establishments in the various departments of the administration. He points out that the times have changed considerably, and that a higher standard of qualification and ampler remuneration of every official even in the lowest grades, is not but just that official salaries should be revised. He hopes to be able to report good progress in this direction, as well as in respect to many other improvements, to which he could not attend during the year under report on account of serious ill-health.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE OFFER our sincere and hearty congratulations to Major Baring on the high distinction which Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer upon him by making him a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Major Baring's services to India do not date from his connection with the Indian Exchequer. As Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook he did yeoman's services to this country, and as a member of Lord Ripon's Government he has been we may say the main stay of it. For breadth of mind, enlightened views, generous sympathy with the people, and frank and honorable dealings with them commend us to Major Baring. It is for these reasons he has proved the right hand and strong hand of Lord Ripon. In his case it may be truly said that honor has been done to him to whom honor is eminently due.

A CELEBRATED Anglo-Indian character has passed away—we allude to John Bruce Norton, late Advocate General of Madras. He was a man of remarkable ability, great breadth of mind, and generous sympathies. He was a warm friend of the people of India, and there was not a movement made in Madras in his time for the good of the community, which he did not heartily support. He was a tower of strength to the cause of Native progress, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers. We are sorry to observe that the race to which he belonged is rapidly passing away.

WHAT is Mr. Lalmohun Ghose about? Why does not he telegraph the gist of the decision of the Privy Council on the appeal of Babu Surendranath Banerjea? If the decision is not very long, he should have telegraphed it *in extenso*. The subscriptions for the appeal case amount to about Rs. 7,000, and the money could not be better spent than upon the early transmission of intelligence about the result of the appeal, particularly when every body in India is looking out for it. See how the Anglo-Indians pull the wire to get full informations about all matters connected with the Ilbert Bill. They spare neither money nor trouble.

A WIDOW MARRIAGE has taken place in a highly respectable Hindu family connected with one of the highest families in Calcutta. It is stated that on Saturday, the 21st instant, the widow daughter of Babu Rama Churn Nag, B.L., Zemindar, Arbela, and grand-daughter of Babu Joykissen Bose, grandson of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, was married to Babu Bepinbehari Mitter, son of the late Babu Rajkissen Mitter, Zemindar, Burdwan. The ceremony was attended by many respectable Brahmins and Kayasthas, including the grandsons of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur. The girl, who became a widow within six months of her first marriage, is now fourteen years of age. The marriage of the widow was performed according to the rites enjoined in the Hindu Sastras under Vidyasagara's Widow Marriage Act. We have always been in favour of the re-marriage of child-widows, and we hope orthodox opinion will gradually rally round this most urgent reform, which is after all in consonance with the injunctions of the Sastras. Reform like fashion descends. If a few respectable families like the one under notice set the example, there will be no difficulty in the way of the reform.

ON THE 17th instant the *Englishman* published the following:

[illegible] the *Pioneer* writes:

"A feeling of deep indigna[illegible] has been [illegible] and is unquestionably prevalent, among Europeans in this city [illegible] connection with the recent case of attempted criminal assault on a young English lady, to which the *Englishman* is responsible for referring [illegible] of the 17th instant. Endeavours—doomed from the first to keep the occurrence profoundly secret, have signally failed, and the matter is to-day such an open secret—[illegible] freely mentioned—that I now venture to refer [illegible] with some degree of candour. The occurrence took place early on the morning of Friday last, in a room on the ground-floor of a house a few hundred yards south from Park Street in occupation of present by a Judge of the High Court, who unfortunately, naturally, has become an object of great aversion to antipathy to Lord Macaulay's friends—the Bengalis—connection with the recent committal of Surendra Nath Bannerji to the Presidency Jail for contempt of the High Court. Ever since Surendra Nath Banerji's committal learned Judge, to whom I refer, has been constantly annoyed with anonymous letters couched in the most offensive language, and many of them containing dire threats of vengeance *in re* Bannerji against His Lordship, offering him the grossest insults, promising him an early death, and so on. One letter, received by His Lordship in the High Court the other morning, indicated to him that an early opportunity would be taken by its courageous Bengali writer and his allies of cutting up His Lordship into eighty pieces! Not only have threats of personal injury been uttered against the Judge I allude to, but he has been informed, I believe, by letter, that outrages similar to that attempted upon the son of the Public Prosecutor here some [illegible] days would be committed on the ladies of his [illegible] and the revelation of the foiled villainy of last [illegible] morning seems to be that an attempt to carry out one of these cowardly and blackguard threats of insult combined with injury has now been made.

None can denounce these outrages more strongly than we do, but we again beseech the *Englishman* and his *confreres* not to spread the panic. Possibly our contemporary does not realize the mischief he is causing. We do not know whether the case under notice was the result of a false impression or actual occurrence. It is quite possible that when a panic spreads among ladies on the subject, dreams of this disturbing character may seize their minds. It is hard to conceive that any native would dare touch the person of a European lady at dead of night in a house well-guarded and occupied by no less a personage than a Judge of the High Court. It is nonsense to say that such a native must be in the pay of a certain class of natives [illegible]. The whole thing is shrouded in mystery [illegible]

much as the man's identity could not be discovered in darkness.

THERE is not unfrequently a strained relation between an England-returned Indian and his orthodox countrymen, but it affords us no small satisfaction to notice that it has been exactly the reverse in the case of Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Surgeon, Rungpore. There he is the guide, philosopher, friend, and doctor of the people, both rich and poor, high and low. Not a movement is made there of which he is not the soul, not a project set on foot of which he is not the guiding spirit. The great drainage works, which have revolutionized the condition of Rungpore, were partly projected by him, and are being carried out under his supervision. Thus Dr. Ghose is intimately associated with all that is dear, and conducive to the happiness of the people of Rungpore. No wonder that they look upon the severance of Dr. Ghose from the district as a personal affliction—he is about to be transferred to some other district. They have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor praying for his retention in Rungpore, and we hope His Honor will be pleased to comply with their prayer A compliance with the amiable feeling of the people in small matters of this kind is the virtue of a wise and beneficent Ruler.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from London:

July 26.—An influential deputation waited on Lord Kimberley yesterday afternoon. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Pugh, The following members of the deputation spoke :—Sir A. Arbuthnot. Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Maclean, Col. Hopkinson, Col. Malleson. Lord Kimberley said Government was waiting till a full report had been received from India. He still approved of the principle of the Bill, but would await, however, any possible modifications that might be made by Lord Ripon on consideration of the local opinions.

It is thus certain that the Bill will pass. Ripon will decide what the modifications be. This is as it should be.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of Resolution of the Government of India on the employment of clerks in the secretariats:

Simla, *July* 21.—The Viceroy having re considered the rules laid down in August last regarding the admission of clerks into the Secretariat offices, a revised resolution has been published. It has hitherto been too much the rule to promote men from the lower grades as a matter of course, no test of qualification being applied either on admission or advancement. The Viceroy thinks a marked line of distinction must, as a primary step, be drawn, and the clerical services be separated into upper and lower divisions : the former comprising all appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 or upwards. Both upper and lower divisions will be recruited on the principle of free and open election, modified, as regards the upper division, by conditions favourable to persons now serving in the lower division. This rule does not apply to Registrars. Superintendents, or Head Assistants. Outside candidates must not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age. Candidates, accepting appointment, must understand that their future promotion entirely depends on their merits. No clerk will have any claim, as of right, to go beyond the grade upon which he has been brought in.

This is a move in the right direction. We fully hope that the rule of promotion by merit will not be made a pretext for abuse of patronage.

THE NEW Cess Act of 1880 regarding the assessment of rent-free lands for purposes of the road and public works cesses has been brought into operation in the district of Hooghly, and loud complaints have come to us as to the manner in which it is being worked. In the first place the returns are as a rule not accepted, but sur-charge is made the rule ; in the second place the demand being made at once for four years it presses hard upon the poor classes ; in the third place interest at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum is charged for arrears for three years ; and in the fourth place as the tax-payers are required to pay into the sudder treasury they are put to great inconvenience, trouble and expense. The rent-free tenure-holders do not by any means object to pay the cess, but they consider it hard that they should be called upon to pay at once the demand for four years with interest. We hope the Government will shew them some consideration by receiving the cess in instalments and remitting the interest. The cess-payers should besiege the Lieutenant-Governor with petitions on the subject when His Honor visits Hooghly on the 6th instant.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons :

HYDERABAD.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether native gentlemen in Hyderabad, who were opposing the terms of a railway concession to a London company, had been forcibly deported from Hyderabad, with the sanction of the British authorities.

Mr. Cross : In reply to this question, I can only say that there has been considerable feeling shown in Hyderabad—under the mistaken idea that the Government of India were endeavouring to force upon the Nizam's Government a certain railway scheme. We have no official report of what has occurred, but the Government of India will be asked to furnish one.

DARJEELING COOLIES BILL.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, under the provisions of the Darjeeling Coolies Bill, unlicensed coolies were forbidden to work for hire, and licensed coolies were obliged to work at rates of wages fixed by the municipal authorities "by beat of drum."

Mr. Cross : All coolies working as porters, or "dandy-wallahs," are required by the Act recently passed to register themselves in the books of the municipality, receiving thereupon a license for which no charge is made. Those working by the job (or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours) are to be paid according to a tariff fixed by the municipal commissioners and sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, which will, of course, see that the scale of remuneration fixed is fair and reasonable.

We thank Mr. O'Donnell for taking such a lively interest in Indian questions, but sometimes we are afraid he misses the real point from want of sufficient information in framing the questions. The questions we give above are examples in the way.

WE CONGRATULATE Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore Mus. Dr. C. I. E. on a fresh accession of honor from Europe. He has been appointed by His Majesty, the King of the Swedes, a Commander of Wasa Order II Class. May the Raja live long to enjoy the legion of honors he has received !

RENT-BILL MEETING.

MOZAFFERPUR.

On the 22nd instant, a meeting of the Zemindars residing in the town of Mozafferpur, was held in the Sarun Chupra House of the Maharaja of Darbhanga for the purpose of considering the Tenancy Bill, at which several influential and respectable Zemindars, owning large landed properties in the district, were present. The following resolutions were adopted :—1st, that though the primary object of the bill is to give further facilities for the collection of their rents, the bill is so drafted as to give them practically no further facilities, and, in fact, by abolishing the present system of distraint which the bill proposes, it makes the position of the Zemindars very much worse. 2nd, that the sudden and wholesale extension of the occupancy right must necessarily disturb the present friendly relations, and that Zemindars are at least entitled to compensation for the vast quantity of land which it is proposed to give away to the ryots so unexpectedly by one stroke of the pen. 3rd, that, instead of having a costly survey, it would be much better to make the exchange of Pattahs and Kabooliats compulsory, and that this can only be effected by abolishing the prohibitive duties connected with the registration. 4th, that a memorial be sent up to the Government of India, through the Behar Landholders Association. 5th, that it is necessary to create a fund for defraying all expenses in connection with this matter. 6th, that a sub-committee be appointed for carrying out the object of resolution 5 and other cognate purposes. Accordingly a sub-committee was formed composed of several respectable men with power to add to their number.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption : its Treatment and Curability," writes :—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes :—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible ; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient from the slowness of its action, is an danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protection. Mr. inference agrees with the remarked that Dr. de Jonh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jonh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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H. H. the Maharaja of Hatwa	13	4	0
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" Annath Nath Mookerjee, Howrah	6	10	0
" Narain Chunder Ghose, Kasauli	5	0	0
" Woomakant Dass, Agartala	13	4	0

ERRATA.

For Pundit Bishumbharnath, Pertapgur ..... Rs. 2-0 0 read..... 5 0 0

For Kumar Harpersad Singh, Soodghy, read Gidhore, Monghyr.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July 25th*, 1883.

General—20th July—Baboo Tarini Proshad Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Muddehpura, Bhagulpore, leave for six months, in extension of leave granted 18th April, 1883.

Baboo Mohendra Nath Gupta Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Monghyr, is vested with powers of a Coln under Act X of 1870 in that dist

23rd—Mr A Weekes, Magte and Coln, Purneah, leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from 28th inst,

Mr G Toynbee, Jt Magte and Depy Coln, Purneah, to act as Magte and Coln of that dist during absence of Mr A Weekes.

The services of Mr. C S. Bayley, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, are placed temply at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883 84.

24th—Mr H J Reynolds, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Genl and Revenue Depts, on special duty, to act as a member of the Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr H L Dampier C I E.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Howrah, is transfd to Nuddea, and appid temply to have charge of the Chooadanga sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Rukhaldas Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Dpty Coln, Chooadanga, Nuddea, is transfd temply to Howrah, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

We understand that there is an immediate prospect of some Andamanese and Nicobarese Islanders being quartered in the Zoological Gardens, during their visit to Calcutta, in connection with the approaching International Exhibition. The object for which they have been brought to Calcutta, at this early period, is that they may be modelled from life as a part of the scheme for illustrating the Ethnology of Her Majesty's Indian Dominions, and, when this is done, they will return to their homes, so that they will only be a few weeks in Calcutta. We have learned that a number of races have already been modelled, but none of such general interest as these two tribes that have just arrived. We are informed that they are to erect their huts in the Zoo, so that they will be seen almost to as great advantage there as in their own native wilds. No doubt due intimation will be given to the public when these strangers are settled.

There are four Andamanese men and two women, and three Nicobarese men, and, we believe, they are being sent to the Zoological Gardens for seclusion and for their personal comfort.

Notice.

(1)

To let a two storied House on the side of Grand-Trunkroad near Hooghly Railway Station rent, Rs. 60 per month. Apply to Aushootosh Ghose, Chandernagore.

(2)

To let one storied House on the bank of river Hooghly at B. Chandernagore, rent Rs. 25 per month. Apply to Aushootosh Ghose, Chandernagore.

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

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	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

শ্রীযুক্ত নবীনচন্দ্র সেনগুপ্ত কবিরাজের আয়ুর্ব্বেদ সম্মত ঔষধালয়।

১৪০ নং মানিকতলা ইষ্ট্রীট, সিমুলিয়া, কলিকাতা, বর্ত্তমান বর্ষের পঞ্জিকা ও বহু সংখ্যক ডাক্তার, জমিদার প্রভৃতি মহোদয়গণের প্রশংসা পত্র সহ এই ঔষধালয়ের ঔষধাদির মূল্য নিরূপণ পুস্তক বিনা মূল্যে বিতরীত হয়। পত্রের দ্বারা জানাইলে প্রাপ্ত হইবেন।

নবীন অবলেহ।

এই ঔষধ দ্বারা নিশ্চয় সর্ব্বপ্রকার আমাশয়, রক্তামাশয়, অতিসার, রক্তাতিসার, গ্রহণী, অম্লগ্রহণী, সুতিকা গ্রহণী, অজীর্ণ, প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বপ্রকার অতি কঠিন উদরাময় রোগ সকল শোথ ও জ্বরাদি উপসর্গ সংযুক্ত থাকিলেও ৩ দিবস এই মহৌষধ সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হয়। ইহা নির্ব্বিঘ্নে বালক বৃদ্ধ এবং গর্ভবতী স্ত্রীলোকেরা সেবন করিতে পারে।

১ শিশির মূল্য ২৲ টাকা প্যাং ৵০ আনা।

চন্দনাসব।

এই সুসিদ্ধ ঔষধ সেবনে নিশ্চয় সর্ব্বপ্রকার মেহ সপ্তাহ মধ্যে নিঃশেষ আরোগ্য হয়। প্রস্রাব কালীন জ্বালা বা প্রস্রাবের সহিত সপূঁয় ধাতু নির্গত হইলে ৩ মাত্রা এই ঔষধ সেবনে তাহার আশু শান্তি হইবে এতদ্ভিন্ন শ্বেত-প্রদর, মূত্রকৃচ্ছ, মূত্রাশয়ের বেগ, স্বপ্নদোষ, শোণিত স্রাব, প্রসাব সাদা খড়ির ন্যায় ঘোলা। অতি শীঘ্র আরোগ্য হয়, এবং এই সকল রোগ জনিত জ্বর, মস্তিষ্কের হীনবল হস্ত পদাদির জ্বালা, গাত্রের কক্ষত, শারীরিক দৌর্ব্বল্য থাকিলে তাহাও ক্রমশঃ রোগের সহিত অন্তর্দ্ধান হয়।

১ শিশির মূল্য ২৲ টাকা প্যাকিং ৵০ আনা।

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Wanted a Head-master for the High Class English School at the head quarters of the Jajpur sub-division in district Cuttack on Rs, 50 per mensem. An experienced graduate shall have preference. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 20th August 1883.

Jajpur school, the 21st July 1883. } KOMUL NATH GHOSE President L. C. P. I, Jajpur.

HIGH COURT RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Estate—Kristo Mohun Mitter.
Umbica Churn Mitter.
V.
Khetter Mohun Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 10th day of August next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Receiver of the High Court will put at his office for Lease the under-mentioned Zamindaries, Talooks, Lands, and Premises belonging to the above estate on the terms and conditions which may be ascertained on application to him or to,

WATKINS & WATKINS.
Attorneys for the Reciever.

Lot 1.
In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mouza Ranaghat in Pergunnah Hateaghur, Tonzee, No. 596.

Lot 31.—Mouza Ranaghat, Touzee No. 1317.

An eight annas share of Mouza Radhacantpore &c., in Pergunnah Shahapore, Touzee No. 417, with Ticca Mehals.

An eight annas share of Khas Potittands at Radhacantpore, with Khallary and Hokook Ticca Mehals.

A sixteen annas share of Neiz Ticca Mehals at Radhacantopore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mouza Luckhinarainpore n Pergunna Shawpore, Khallery Mehal.

A fourteen annas share of Turuff Kalikapore in Pergunnah Boridhatty, Touzee No. 378, with Hokook Picca Mehals *viz*, sixteen annas share of Turruff Kalikapore.

Ditto of purchased Lacraj Mehals—

An eight annas share of Shairath Mehal—

Jammaie Ticca Mehals.

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The Central Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Wednesday the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

M. C. MALLIK
Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

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